We are indebted to the microscope for our knowledge of the minute worm which causes the disease called Trichiniasis. Many years ago several English physicians noticed in lean flesh a minute yellowish white granule, which is the adventitious shell inclosing the worm. These, Hilton, an English anatomist, supposed to be animals; but the zoologist twen was the first who described and named the worm itself— Trichina Spiralis. Precisely as the yolk and white of a hen's egg are not visible through the shell which contains them, so with the Trichina, It is frequently from one-third to one-half a line long, measured when its body is uncoiled; but, from its transparency, it cannot with the naked eye be recognized as having the struc-ture of an animal. This, however, can readily be seen under a lens of 50 or 60 diameters. It does not belong to the class of infusoris or animalculæ, but entezoa, and is only found under peculiar circumstances. A number of observers have found this animal in the persons of natives of England, France, Germany, Denmark, and North America. The diseases it occasions, and the deaths owing to its presence in the flesh of human beings, have for years engaged the attention of the medical men of Germany, and have at several periods alarmed the people of that country. The epidemic of this disease which recently occurred in Edersleben is similar to several epidemics, or groups of cases of the disease which have country. ease, which have occurred since the year 1859. They arise from the penetration into, and lodgment in, various parts of the living human body, particularly the muscles, of the young Trichine.

The history of the investigations of the last ten years of the life of the animal, and characteristics of its career, gives the accounts of a number of observers who undertook to ascertain both its natural history and the consequences of its becoming an immate of the human body. In 1860, Professor Virchord, of Berlin, conducted a series of experiments with the Trichine (consisting of feeding the meat which contained them to certain animals, under careful observa-tion), by which he acquired all that we know of the mode and consequences of their introduction into the living body. It was thus ascertained that the Trichma was not sexless, as the earlier observers had reported, but were of both sexes, and gave birth to young.

He found that the parent Triching infect the pig, lodged in the lean flesh of that animal; that ey reach the bowels of the living creature by having been consumed with the pork, and there propagate, and that the brood to which they give birth penetrate the walls of the intestines, and thence migrate to other parts of the body. The infestation of the human body has as yet only been found to occur from eating the flesh of the pig. But the Trichine have been found in other nimals usually regarded as strictly herbivorous, as moles, etc. Special investigations have, however, proved that these animals consume smaller animals, as field-mice, ground-worms, etc., and hence are flesh-eaters—being in this respect like rats, mice, etc. Other animals, such as rabbits, may be infected by feeding them with the Trichina-containing flesh, but nevertheless the only sesh man consumes which contains the Trichine, in the order of nature, is that of the

In the year 1863 there was a wide-spread fear, derived from the opinion of various writers, that the meat of plant-feeding animals may contain the Trichine, and the authorities of Merse announced that beef was not exempt from Trichine, but as yet Trichine have never been observed in beef, and even if, as sup-posed, the Trichine disease was contracted rom eating it, if it was obtained from the same butcher who sold Trichinae containing pork, it must be ascertained whether the peer had not become infected by lying in contact with the pork. So far as scientific investigation teaches as, neither in beef nor mutton have Triching

From the fact that small, round worms, similar to Triching, exist in the muscles of the cel and frog, various authors have supposed them to be far more general in their distribution than Virchord and Leukhardt assert. The rain-worm was asserted by Laugenback to contain Trichina; and the pig was supposed to become infested from devouring these; but careful investigation showed that the microscopic worm which in-lested the ground-worm was that long known as acaris minutissims. Again, Schachte has stated that some vegetables, and especially the root of the sugar-beet, contained Trichine, but although oxen fed upon bad beets have sickened and died in numbers, the Triching have never been found in their flesh, as before stated. We repeat that, so far as ascertained, the flesh is the only flesh which man consumes which contains Trichine. How, then, does the pig become infested? The supposition that they have their genesis in his body, and are not taken in his tood, is totally inadmissible. Researches show that there is every probability that the pig neither derives the Trichine from the antmais nor vegetables he devours, but from the feecal matters he consumes. Hence, it is probable that at all times particular individual pigs have been affected, and that refuse matter from the bowels of whoever may have consumed his flesh may have been consumed by other pigs, and the disease thus spread and involved a large number of people. Most of the epidemics of Trichina disease have occurred in Saxony, where the pigs are led in styes. It is very probable that pigs may infect pigs, for the contents of the intestines of one which contains pregnant Trichine may be eaten when expelled by another pig. We may consider established, therefore, that, in the common course of affairs, Trichine can only be found in the carnivora. For we have seen that the intestinal Trichine produce living young which migrate into the flesh and then attain their further development. They cannot leave the meat in any other way than after it has been eaten, and that this regular progression from the intestine into the muscles, and

sible in meat-enters.

The order of the infestation may be here stated under three cardinal points:—
1. The enten Triching remain in the intestines unless expelled by purgation, and never

from the muscles into the intestine, is only pos-

enter the muscles.

2. They produce living young, which enter the muscles.

3. The young which have entered the muscles grow there, but do not multiply.

The chances of injury to the meat-enter are in proportion to the number which enter the intestines; and the danger is in the production

of young by the intestinal Trinchine.

A Trichina mother has a hundred of living

young in her body, and, after these young, she always bears more and more eggs. How long she hves and produces young is not exactly known, but at least four weeks. It is, however, certain that she becomes fixed in the intestine, and continues to produce new broods young. If we calculate that one Trienina mother has 200 young, 70,000 such mothers are sufficient to produce a million young, and so many female animals may be contained in a few morsels of meat, even if there is no high degree

of infestation.
The more Trichine, therefore, and the longer they remain in the intestine, the more young will be produced, and hence the greater the danger. This has been experimentally proved. danger. This has been experimentally proved. A rabbit which are only small parts of meat containing a few Trichine did not become diseased; and in the epidemic of Burg this was striking! illustrated. A woman who ate raw meat (pork) on bread, died. The child/who licked off what remained on the spoon with which it was spread was slightly sick.

A person, therefore, as well as a pig, can have Tricking in his body without causing very serious illness; but it is very certain that a large migration of animals into the human body pro duces disease, and trequently death. There have been cases of once infected persons in which only a few dozen could be found, after the most extended research, while in many others the fiesh of those who dies of this fieshworm was found to be literally filled with them. A person who has but a few will probably have scarcely any perception of it. A second person, into whose muscles thousands have penetrated, will suffer a variety of disagreeable sensations, as pains in the muscles, stiffness, weakness, heaviness in the limbs, fever, hoarseness, etc.; but even he may live through these consequen-

place, will become encapsuled and inclosed in the calcarcous envelope. A third person, into whose muscles millions might migrate, will experience similar or worse symptoms—will, pertain that a Trichina exposed to the beiling point invariably dies. But it is equally certain that frequently this temperature is not reached haps, pass the active stage of these symptoms, recover slowly, but remain weak, diseased, and thin; or he may not recover, and may die by

advancing disturbance of all muscular activity, especially that of respiration.

We have found encapsuled Trichinæ in the bodies of persons who had dies of other diseases, but only in particular muscles, and a few. A fall-grown, old, muscle Tricking is a worm similar in shape to a rain-worm. It has worm similar in shape to a rain-worm. It has an anterior pointed end, in which is the mouth, from which a narrow tube (the assophagus) proceeds. The assophagus is surrounded by a thick layer of cells, which stretch through a great part of the body, and end in a fine intestine. The intestine runs to the posterior end, where it terminates in an orisce. The sexual canal occupies a large portion of the posterior part of the body. These two main parts, the digestive and sexual, are held by a strong cuticle which shows fine transverse wrinkles. The older observers believed the Trichina to be sexless, and hence a harmless inhabitant of the body of man; but it is a fully organized animal of the class worms. It is also to be remarked that it bears no particular resemblance to any other species of worms, lar resemblance to any other species of worms, and particularly not to the larve of files (mag-gots), which have quite another shape, and are a great deal larger. And it is important to observe that the Trichina is the only member of this class worm which enters the living body in such numbers as to cause alarming illness and death. In instances of fresh or recent migra-tion, the Trichine have been found loose in the ficsh-that is, without the chalky or calcareous capsule. This marks the middle age of the animal. In older cases the animal becomes surrounded with the chalky calcareous envelope, which can be seen as a yellowish white granule with the naked eye.

What is the danger of the Trichina to the human body? More than two deceniums have clapsed since their discovery. The first cases of disease and death by them, of which we have proof, occurred in the year 1815. The survivor himself related the story, and it is one currously interesting to the least curious of readers. It exemplified also how, even though the infestation may have been so serious as to nearly prove fatal, and to have proved fatal to others who ate of the same meat with the surviving or cured case, yet it may end by the Tricking becoming so closely confined by an adventitious shell that they are powerless to do further injury to the except what consequence survives in

chronic form. This process, however, does not occur lin less than three months, and in such instances the disease is called "cured." In this case, in the summer of 1863, a person was being operated on for a tumor of the neck by a German surgeon. During the operation the bared muscles were observed to be abundantly supplied with the characteristic shells or cysts of Trichine. The patient related, in reply to a question whether he had ever been very sick, that in the year 1815, with the other six members of a commission for the inspection of schools, he ate a meal of ham, sausage, cheese, etc., at an inn. All who ate of these provisions soon after fell sick and died, except the relator himself. Suspicion fell upon the innkeeper. A judicial investigation was held, but without result—precisely as it would be now if we had not that knowledge of the Triching we possess. And in this case the survivor might have gone to his death and yet nothing have ever been known, in his particular case, of the infectation by Triching, which had proved fatal to his six associates, had it not been for the knowledge science had furnished many years after that fatal meat was eaten. Similar instances of our coming, many years after, to an understanding of the causes of death of like character, and which otherwise were with more or less confidence attributed to suppositious

causes, might be cited, but another will suffice.
In June, 1851, in the neighborhood of Hamourg, several well persons, having eaten ham, tell sick. Three of them died, and others were ong in a critical state. A judicial investigation was held without satisfaction. Ham possoning was supposed; but long afterwards it was shown that the symptoms and other circumstances per taining to the sickness and death of these people were precisely similar with those subsequently ascertained to be Trichina infestation. We come now to the occurrence of epidemics

of this disease. Zencker first observed such an epidemic in and near Dresden, and showed the Triching found in the ham and sausage made from one particular pig. This pig had been butchered on a farm near Dresden. The butcher and owner of the farm, and other people, had fallen sick, and a previously perfectly healthy servant girl had died. In her body an abun-dance of Trichine were found. With the find-ing of the Trichine in the muscles of her body. Virehord commenced a series of experimental observations. These may be bridgy stated. A rabbit fed with Trichina flesh from this girl died in a month, and its flesh was found full of

Some of this flesh was given to a second rab-bit, which also died in a month. With this meat three other rabbits were fed. Two of these died at the end of three weeks, and the third in the fourth week. Lastly, the flesh of these animals dead of Triching was fed to another rabbit. It ate but very little, but died at the end of six weeks. In all of these the muscles after death were found filled with Trichine, and even in the smallest particle of the meat several were found. It is to be observed that Triching had never been found in these animals unless they had been previously fed with the Trichine-containing meat. Their living flesh was examined before they were fed, and no Trichina were found in them; yet a few weeks after they were fed with the meat, the muscles of the same ani-

mals were found filled with Trichines.

Though these experiments through five generations of animals, all resulting in death, were perfectly conclusive, the chance of any doubt arising as to the fact that the migration really proceeded from the feeding of the animals with Triching, it was further demonstrated that the Trichina in the fed meat became free in the stomach and intestines of the rabbit; that they became individuals of both series, which in a short time attained a length of from three to four millimetres, and could be discerned as fine white threads; that ova are produced in the female, and from these embryos even in the body of the mother; and that about a week later these are born and move about freely in the mucus of the intestine. The young are exceedingly minute. They are the very smallest of the class thread-worms. It is the young which penetrate the body. They have been found in the lymphatic glands, in the peritoneal cavity, and in the pericardiam and muscles. It is in the latter they find the suitable conditions for their de-

In the district of Madgeburg the cases of this lisease spread over a period of four years. Since the year 1850 a whole series of epidemics of this disease have been observed. They occurred at Plauen, Calbe on Salle, Quedlenburg, Burg, near Madgeburg; Weimar, and Hetdstadt, near Eisla-

bler; and other places.

If we come to inquire why it is that these epidemics have not occurred in other countries, as in Germany, we learn that it is because the flesh of the pig is so much more largely used as food in Germany than elsewhere. This animal is slaughtered in immease numbers. In Berlin the yearly consumption is 100,000. There exists in Germany, moreover, a habit of eating bits of uncooked lean pig's flesh, and in some of the epidemics, as well as in single cases, where outchers were infected, it was ascertained that they are not merely of the sausages, but that most of them were in the habit of cating a little of the uncooked meat at the time of cutting it, es well as that which adheres to the knife in

cutting.

Again, the only security against infestation if pork is eaten, is either to find by a careful examination with the microscope that the flesh is tree from Trichine, or that the flesh has been thoroughly cooked by heat. The investigations which have been made on this point disclose that the meat is almost never cooked sufficiently to kill the Triching. If we wish to avoid infestato kill the Trichina. If we wish to avoid infesta-tion we must never cat rate pork; for in Burg a great number of cases of disease and death were

in boiling or rossting, or, if it is, not the whole of the meat is exposed to it. This is certainly the case when large pieces are boiled or rossted, and even cut in slices, not unfrequently the inner parts are half or wholly raw. The parts inner parts are half or wholly raw. The parts are yet, when exposed, found to be seft and reddish. There can be no doubt that in such cases the inner part of the meat has not been reached by a killing temperature. Hence, it is obvious that by such boiling, roasting, or frying, the danger is not prevented.

The experiments of Kuchenmeister to determine the relations of animal heat to life showed that large pieces of meat which had been put in

that large pieces of meat which had been put in a kettle, after a beiling of half an hour, had enly reached a temperature of 48 degrees Reaenly reached a temperature of 48 degrees Reamur. Afterwards it attained a temperature of 62 degrees to 64 degrees outwardly. After being cut up and put to boil, they attained a temperature of 59 degrees to 60 degrees. Rosst pork which was inside bloody, had 52 degrees Reamur, but it will often happen that the temperature of the meat and sausage, when cooked, remains account degrees below these numbers. mains several degrees below these numbers. From this record it is evident that the common boiling or frying of sausages, as well as the cooking of chops and roasted pork, searcely reaches the temperature which will kill Trichine. The experiments of Kuchenmeister, Heubner, and Lisering, upon the conditions under which various kinds of food from pig's field is prepared, asiaffecting tac life of Trichine. flesh is prepared, aslaffecting the life of Trichina

That Trichina are killed by longer immer-sion in the brine of the meat, and by 24 hours!

hot smoking of sausages.

2. They are not killed by three days' cold smoking, and the boiling of meat for making sausages does not certainly kill them.

3. A long keeping of cold smoked sausage serves to destroy the life of the Triching. If a piece of flesh containing the Triching be carefully examined by the ffaked eys, the ovoid opaque shell inclosing the animal can be barely seen as a yellowish white granule. If the shell be care nliv separated from the flesh in which it is imbedded, placed upon a slip of glass, and a drop of hydrochloric and be added, the shell will slowly dissolve and the animal become plain under a microscope of 50 or 60 diameters. In investigating ham we should take a slice of meat an inch long and half an inch in breadth, for in this way can we exclude the chance of cutting between the Trichine. The cut should be made in the direction of the fibres, and not sidewise nor crosswise, so that the observer is able to look over a large extent of the fibre. Finally, we should lay the meat very straight on the slide, because otherwise single fibres might appear contorted, and be taken by the inexpert as a Trichina or round worm. The investigation of sausage is dubious, for it is not possible to sav it. it is made from meat of one and the same ani-

mal, and in the upper part of the sausage is not the same as in the under The history of this disease, and of the animal which produces it, is a curious but satisfying example of the progress and success of scientific investigation in ferreting out the cause of disease and death, and we are indebted to the use of the microscope and to the eminent scientific men

we have named in Germany. In this country, where German habits are being largely introduced, it becomes a matter of great importance to spread a knowledge of the curious facts both of the natural history of this flesh-worm, the mode of its introduction into the body of man, and the disease and death it causes.

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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our exten-ALFRED JENKS & SON.

COTTON AND FLAX COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent. Awning. Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also,
Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven
feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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365
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

GRANT, W I L L I A M S. G R A N
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Phiredelphia, Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitrs, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co's Chocolate, Cocos, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co's Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nalls.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, \* No. 26 NORTH WEARVES,

NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 225
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL
ELIJAH G. CATTELL FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

\$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE. PHILADELPHIA. January 2, 1866. MESERS, FARREL, HERRING & Co .- Gentlemen: - We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut s reet last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The bate was in a warm place, as you may well suppose and was red hot when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Sate. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. II. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store,

steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING
ESTABLISMENT, AT HE OLD STAND,
NO. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Last side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly flow rears on Staten Island, and facilities unequalied by any other establisement in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Sik, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

BABRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
NO. 47 N. FIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York.
No. 718 BEGARWAT New York.
32 Im No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 S TESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 X.

IGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an efficient between the state of the past forty-six years, have opened an efficient between the state of the st

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES. GEORGE W. HILL, No. 126 North THIRD street. COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

ALTER'S

COAL YARD, NINTH STREET,

BELOW CIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND BPRING GARDEN STREETS.

JAMES O'BRIEN. DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYERILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Firth street, No. 82 S.
Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post
Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS
COAL.
78 5

ROBERT P. BENDER.

COAL DEALER, S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

None but the best WEST LEBIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and adjust the secount of HACHEL WILSON MOORE,
WILSON MOORE JENKINS and JACOR M. ELLIS,
Executors of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased,
and to report distribution of the belance in the hands of
the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the
purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 28th
day of March A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his
other, No. 482 WALKUT Street, in the city of Philadelphils.

3 9 fmw5t\*

Auditor. Blitt.

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD
THOMPSON, deceased.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the
Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having
been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills
for the City and County of Philade pula, all persons
having claims or demands against the Estate of said desedent, are requested to make known the same, without
delay, and those indebted to make payment to
JOHN CLAYTON,
Administrator,

2016t\* No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COURTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SUSAN P. HARBOZIN vs. ISAAC HARBOZIN.

Septumber Term, 1865 No. 22.

To Isaac Harbozin, Respondent—Sir:—The Court have granted a rule to show cause why a divorce from the banns of matrimony shall not be decreed. Returnable SATUEDAY, March 17, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal notice having falled on account of your absence.

3 6tu 44\* THOMAS J. CLAYTON, for Libellant.

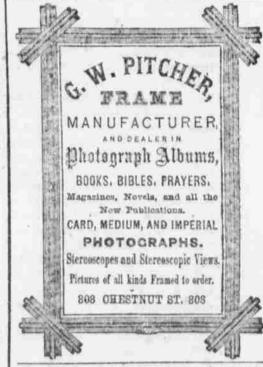
NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of MARY HANCOCK, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having caims or demands against the estate or the said decident are requested to make the same known to him No. 336 CATHARINE street

STOVES RANGES &c. CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE

> CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

STEAM HEATING APPARACUS.



GASII GASIII GAS! REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners, (Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas con-It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all
keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have
such gas burners as will admit of being easily and bermanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of
the locality of each; because those who have not to pay
the bills feel but little or no interest in economising the
gas, and sametimes carelessly, or thoughtissiv, turn on
twice or three as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO., AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS BEVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions,

Always on band,
Always on band